

GE WORKS
THERS,

OMNIBUSES,
NG WAGONS.
L GAHMAN,
ro Cordo-Sts.

Order 1
SPECIALTY.

ted in Speed and Safety!
valued in its Equipment!

ditional Express Trains!

superb Pullman Sleepers!

nt Palace Day Coaches!

fect through Car System!

cient Track & Steel Rails!

ENTION OF THE TRAVEL-

erect East & West Fast Line

Having Terminal at

S. Louis, Hannibal,

n. w. Kankakee, Potosi,
Bloomington, and Pekin,

rough Pullman Sleeping and Day
entire Line. Also running
between Toledo, Ohio, and
Chicago, the important
and reliable addition to
our stations, are: Defiance, Fort
Waukon, Peru, Logansport, La-
crosse, Darien, Rock Island, Jacksonvile, Chica-
go, Tickets and all necessary infor-
mation to be obtained at all Ticket Offices
on its connecting Lines.

W. L. MALCOLM,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

—

ASTER'S SALE.

OP. ILLINOIS.

ACON COUNTY COURT.

Character of Utto Alexander vs Satu-
rday, Matthe, et al—Foreclosure.

C NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

in pursuance of a decree of the court,

to all who are entitled to receive it,

that the May term, D. 1876, John

Matthe, Master in Chancery for said

on the ninth day of December,

A. D. 1876,

at noon of two o'clock p. m. of said day,

at public auction to the highest

bid, or at the west door of the

Accon County Courthouse, the

described real estate, situated in

City of Macon, State of Illinois.

Lots Nos. one and two, the

lot of one acre, forty-eight

square feet, No. 1, in the north-

east three quarters of the first block,

except one acre, more or less,

in the first block, containing one

acre, one hundred and ten feet

wide, with all other singular

rights and hereditaments thereunto

belonging, said premises will be sold

as one tract.

JO A. BROWN,

Chancery Clerk, Macon County, Ill.

Aug. 20, 1876, A. D. 1876—d&w.

chancery Notice.

—

1. G. L. GALT, to the Decatur Term,

A. D. 1876.

ILLINOIS.

V. THOMAS & ELIA ANN THOMAS.

DAVIT OF THE non-residence of Eliza

Ann Thomas, et al—Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given to all

persons having claims or demands

against the above named parties

to present the same for adjustment

at the Court House, in the city of

Decatur, on the third Monday of November,

1876, at 10 A. M.—or at such time

as the court may direct.

John A. Fries, et al—Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given to all

persons having claims or demands

against the above named parties

to present the same for adjustment

at the Court House, in the city of

Decatur, on the third Monday of December,

1876, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 18th, A. D. 1876.

JAMES DURNING, Adm'r.

—

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all

persons having claims or demands

against the estate of Lydia Harner,

deceased, to present the same for adju-

dgment at the Court House, in the city of

Decatur, on the third Monday of November,

1876, at 10 A. M.—or at such time

as the court may direct.

REUBEN H. WERNWEATHER,

Administrator.

—

Assignee's Notice.

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1876, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 18th, A. D. 1876.

JAMES DURNING, Adm'r.

Oct. 18, 1876—w&w.

RUFUS C. CROCKER

No. 9 WATER ST.

SELLS THE



ALSO THE

"GOOD RECORD!"

Which has not only a good but absolutely
the best record as a hard coal base burner
in anything in the market.

He has also a full and complete line of

HEATING

COOKING STOVES!

Hardware,
Nails, Glass,
Etc., Etc.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Sept. 30, 1876—d&w.

Warren & Durfee

Abstracts of Title

INSURANCE,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Conveyancing Office.

300

TOWN LOTS!
FOR SALE,

ON EASY TERMS.

October 25, 1876—d&w.

JEWETT & ROOT

COOK STOVES

For coal or wood, are Favorite Stoves
with all housekeepers.

Best Bakers,

Large Ovens,

Good Draft,

Heavy Plain Castings,

Made of Tempered Iron.

Upwards of 47,000 in Use

FOR SALE ONLY AT

R. LIDDLE'S

Nos. 1 and 2.

COURT HOUSE BLOCK.

QUEENSWARE!

Lamps, Glass Goods,

CHINA WARE,

COAL OIL,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Housekeeper's Goods,

AT POOR MAN'S PRICES.

At LIDDLE'S,

COURT HOUSE BLOCK.

August 28—d&w.

Administrator's Notice

Estate of BENJAMIN MAHANAH, Deed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all

persons having claims or demands

against the estate of Benjamin Mahanah,

to present the same for adjudication

at the County Court of Macon county, Illinois,

on the third Monday of December,

1876, being the first day of said term.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 18th, A. D. 1876.

WILLIAM B. HARNER,

SILVEEN M. HARNER,

Administrators.

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Assignee's Notice.

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deceased, to present the same for adju-

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Decatur, Ill., Oct. 18th, A. D. 1876.

JAMES DURNING, Ad

LAFAYETTE GROVER is his full name.

It is not true that Grover is a lineal descendant of Benedict Arnold. We make this statement as a matter of justice to the descendants of Arnold.

"REFORM IS NECESSARY." Five hundred thousand dollars bid for the Louisiana Returning Board, one hundred thousand dollars offered a Louisiana elector, fifty thousand dollars tendered a South Carolina elector; bribery attempted with two Illinois electors—all for "reform" and to secure the one electoral vote lacking. But then Sam has a plenty, and "He never misses the name—till the bar runs dry."

The Springfield *Republican* says, "under the law of Louisiana there can be no doubt that the board's count will be official and legally conducted." That being the case will the *Republican* inform us how the verdict of the board is to be impeached and overthrown?

"THE ARMY, THE ARMY," shrieks Withers of Virginia; "why did the usurper Grant send it to Petersburg on election day?" Judging from the great ado made about it by Withers and his fellow confederates, one would be led to suppose that Gen. Sherman with 25,000 blue-coated minnows had marched down upon the sacred soil of that State and put its rebellious citizens to flight, but the fact is the "army" in Petersburg on that eventful day consisted of a sergeant and ten men. How the bravery and spirit of the proud Virginians have been crushed out when the presence of such a paltry "army" can successfully "intimidate" the whole noble state!

BISMARCK has made another important speech on the Eastern question, his remarks on this occasion being addressed to the German Parliament. He gave the assurance, in the most definite and emphatic manner, that the Triple Alliance remains close and firm, and that the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely groundless. Germany, he said, would remain perfectly neutral in the affair between Russia and Turkey, preserving alike her friendly relations with Russia and England, and laboring to maintain the peace and to mediate between the powers in order to remove all differences and localize the war if it proves to be inevitable. "Should we not succeed," says the Premier, "things would assume a different aspect, and would allow of several combinations; but upon this point I cannot yet give any information."

HENDRICKS.

What He Has to Say.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—In an interview on the situation to-night Gov. Hendricks stated that he was aware that, by the counting in of the Republican Electors by the Returning Boards of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, Mr. Hayes will receive the 185 votes necessary to an election. He, however, denied that such proceedings were either legal according to the laws of the particular States, or in accordance with a correct interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and when the joint Houses of Congress came to pass upon the election he was convinced that justice would be done, and the true spirit of the Constitution asserted. Mr. Hendricks denied the accuracy of Kent's interpretation of the Constitution. He relied upon the use of the Twenty-second Joint rule, which he contended had been in force ever since 1868, and was used even as early as 1864, at the time of the re-election of President Lincoln. He characterized the rule as a solemn legislative interpretation of the Constitution specially intended to meet such a crisis as the present, and he knew of no more proper tribunal to adjudicate upon so grave an issue than the Representatives of the people. He had no doubt but that the question would be settled by Congress in a constitutional manner.

On the interviewer suggesting that it was possible the House of Representatives might undertake to declare Tilden elected, and the President of the Senate might declare Mr. Hayes to be duly elected, Mr. Hendricks remarked that that possibility might occur. Replying to the close question, what course he and Mr. Tilden would take, the Governor, in a very solemn manner, and with considerable power, said that he trusted and hopefully looked for the two Houses to agree, but if they failed so to do the crisis would be an eminent serious one, and would entail on all parties the greatest responsibility. What course would be pursued by the Democracy had not yet been determined. They trusted in a constitutional settlement of such a difficulty by Congress.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON LOUISIANA.

When the message of the president, covering the report of Senator Sherman and others who went to Louisiana, was sent into the senate on Wednesday, the Ohio senator made some very plain remarks concerning the situation in that state. We quote from the debate:

Mr. Sherman explained that the communication was prepared in response to the request of the president that certain gentlemen proceed to Louisiana to witness the canvass of the votes before the Returning Board.

Mr. Eaton inquired if the communication contained the report and testimony of both the democratic and republican committees.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, explained the meeting and action of the two committees before the Returning Board, and said he could say in advance of any debate on the Louisiana case that the canvass was open and public; that every act done and word spoken by the returning officers was in their presence and in the presence of a committee of gentlemen selected by the national committee, and when the contests were up they were carried on in the presence of candidates and their attorneys. All the proceedings were reported and published in New Orleans, and are now communicated to the president and to congress, and with the sanction of the Senate would be communicated to the people of the United States. The proof of intimidation, terror, burning, whipping, and murder committed in pursuance of an organized plan to prevent election of republican electors, and the return of the democratic electors, was so full and complete that the public mind would believe that any other finding of the Board would have been a reproach to our civilization, and an utter overthrow in Louisiana of the freedom of elections upon which the preservation of our republican institutions rest. He did not know the result of the canvass except as he saw it in this morning's papers, nor could he say whether the Board acted rightly or not as to the specific polling places until he could compare their action with the facts proven, but he did say that upon the testimony taken up by that Board, its finding was justified by the law of Louisiana and by the principles of justice and honor.

In reply to Mr. Eaton Mr. Sherman said all the published testimony taken by the democratic committee accompanied the communication to the president but there were some depositions which they could not obtain in time. Probably there had never been in the United States a more public act than the action of this Returning Board. He had witnessed the whole proceedings of the Board, and he believed they had been misrepresented.

Mr. Sherman agreed that all the depositions presented were legal, as they were taken under the laws of Louisiana. In regard to the case of Eliza Pinkston, he was willing to leave that to the people of the United States. Her husband had been murdered on account of politics. In parishes not bulldozed there was an increase in the Republican vote, while in other parishes where there were rifle-clubs there were few or no votes for Hayes. He defended the action of the returning board, and said it was right in rejecting the returns of certain parishes. The decision of the returning board was final, and required the same respect from the Senate of the United States as a decision of the supreme court. The members of the board were highly respected, and they had conducted themselves with honor and dignity. It would not do to ridicule these men. They had exhibited in this whole matter courage and dignity. He argued that the forms and spirit of the law in Louisiana had been fully observed.

BEECHER'S VIEWS.

From his Thanksgiving sermon. I believe the time will come when in the eyes of this people, next to the martyred hero, will stand the warrior who has administered the affairs of the nation disinterestedly and with wisdom. I do not fear the issue. Whatever may be the decision regarding the presidency, both parties of the north will accept the result, whatever evidence there may be of fraud, and trust to the future for redress. Nor will the south resort to violence. She has no blood left—not strength. Moreover, Buchanan is not president to-day. Our greatest curse to-day is the lack of conscientious appreciation of the vote. It is esteemed too lightly bartered for and sold without scruple and for mere pittance. We need education in this respect, and have more need of solicitude from this cause than any other. We cannot afford to have a president sitting at Washington who is counted in by fraud, for then we will be weaker than Mexico. We know that a fair count in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana would result in the election of the republican candidates; yet, better for us to let the opposing candidates enter by fraud than a republic whose election bears the slightest taint of fraud. If, upon a fair representation of the vote in the disputed states, it should appear favorable to the republican candidates, and he knew of no more proper tribunal to adjudicate upon so grave an issue than the Representatives of the people. He had no doubt but that the question would be settled by Congress in a constitutional manner.

On the interviewer suggesting that it was possible the House of Representatives might undertake to declare Tilden elected, and the President of the Senate might declare Mr. Hayes to be duly elected, Mr. Hendricks remarked that that possibility might occur. Replying to the close question, what course he and Mr. Tilden would take, the Governor, in a very solemn manner, and with considerable power, said that he trusted and hopefully looked for the two Houses to agree, but if they failed so to do the crisis would be an eminent serious one, and would entail on all parties the greatest responsibility. What course would be pursued by the Democracy had not yet been determined. They trusted in a constitutional settlement of such a difficulty by Congress.

"JUDGE KELLEY" writes us for advice. He says he made a bet on the presidential election, and supposing he had lost, he paid the stipulated forfeit by wheeling the other man in a wheelbarrow from Skowhegan to Podunk. If Hayes should prove the victor, how is our correspondent to get satisfaction? We believe you have a right to insist upon the *status quo*, before all things; and would advise you to wheel him back at once.—Boston *Globe*.

The handsomest invoice of genuine cameos and amethyst finger rings, of the latest styles out, at J. L. Kneiper's, 24 Merchant street. [Nov 29 diff]

BULLDOZING IN THE PAST.

The report of Senator Sherman and his associates on Louisiana affairs contains some bits of history that are very apropos to the subject. From this report it appears that the bulldozing which characterized the recent election is but a repetition of acts committed in previous campaigns. Speaking of the reports of Congressional investigations into the election of 1868, the committee brings up the following:

From these it appears that over 2,000 persons were killed, wounded and otherwise injured, in that State that year; that half the State was overrun by violence, midnight raids, secret murders, and open riots, which kept the people in constant terror, until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and the election was carried by the Democracy.

The parish of Orleans, which contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 of which were colored, and which in the spring had given 13,973 Republican votes in the fall cast for Gen. Grant but 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, filling New Orleans with scenes of blood, and Ku Klux notices were scattered throughout the city, warning colored men not to vote. In the parish of Caddo there were 213 Republicans, who, in the spring of 1868, carried the parish, which in the fall gave to Gen. Grant but one vote, and there also bloody riots occurred.

In the parish of Saint Landry the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes, and in the spring of that year carried it by 678 votes, whilst in the fall not a vote was cast for Gen. Grant, whilst for Seymour and Blair the Democrats cast the full vote of the parish, 4,787 votes, and there occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Ku-Klux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot, and a pile of twenty-five dead bodies was found buried in the woods. Having thus conquered the Republicans, and killed, and driven off their white leaders, the masses were captured by Ku-Klux, marked with badges of red flannel, enrolled in clubs, led to the polls and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, after which they were given certificates of the fact.

These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who but a few years before had obtained the mercy of a Government under whose laws the black Republican and white Democrat were entitled to equal protection. It was but natural and just that the colored race should unite with and cling to the party to whose principles they owed freedom and protection, and this seems to have marked their political course from the time they were given the elective franchise, and their history in Louisiana has but illustrated this, wherever they have been left free to vote as they pleased, until a radical change could be effected in the nature and purposes of those who had been their owners, and who repudiated the idea of being placed upon terms of civil equality with them. It was evident that a fair election could not be held in parishes containing any considerable majority of colored votes, and hence the act of 1870, acquiesced in by both political parties, and amended in 1872, was passed creating a Returning Board authorized to sit in New Orleans, having supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and authorized, if convinced that riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences had prevented voters from registering, or had materially interfered with the purity or freedom of the election at any poll or voting place, or had materially changed the result of the election, to exclude the votes cast at such polls or voting-places from the final count. This law, with some amendments not materially changing its nature, is that under which the present returning board of Louisiana is now organized and sits. That some such independent tribunal was necessary for the protection of legal voters, and as a check upon the violence and intimidation which had before prevailed throughout the state, no one can deny.

JUDGE KELLEY, on his return to Philadelphia, was interviewed as to the Louisiana Returning Board. He said: "I have already told you that I abstained from intercourse with the members of that Board. I went to Louisiana with a prejudice against the organization and its members, who were strangers to me; but I am free to say this prejudice was mitigated by observation of them. I believe that they will perform their duty faithfully, and should they declare the vote for Tilden I shall acquiesce in it and demand that my party do so; but if they declare the vote for Governor Hayes, I will feel no hesitancy in sustaining their action, let the consequences be what they may."

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chamberlain Inaugurated Governor.

Florida Democratic Electors go Through Their Little Farce.

HOW THAT OREGON THEFT STRIKES THE PEOPLE.

The Manner in Which the Vote Was Cast.

LATEST ABOUT THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—A Salem, Oregon, dispatch says the republicans had a meeting, last night, to consider the action of Governor Grover. Resolutions were passed, denouncing him, and calling upon the United States senate to prevent him from taking his seat, on the ground that he has wilfully violated his oath.

Later advices from Oregon state that Odell has been chosen messenger by the republican electors. Cronin will act for the democrats. It is said Grover's house is under guard.

General Wade Hampton has issued the following card to the public:

The following paragraph appears in the address of D. H. Chamberlain, delivered at the capitol to-day:

The gentleman who was my opponent for this office in the late election, has recently declared, as I am credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and state, but my life in his hand. I do not doubt the truth of his statement. Neither the public peace nor life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy.

I pronounce the statement infamously false. I by my renewed exertions, had endeavored to preserve the peace of this state, and I have thus contributed to shield from popular indignation, one who has proved himself a traitor to his trust. His conscience may make him trouble, but neither I nor the men with whom I act, countenance the hand of the assassin."

These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who but a few years before had obtained the mercy of a Government under whose laws the black Republican and white Democrat were entitled to equal protection. It was but natural and just that the colored race should unite with and cling to the party to whose principles they owed freedom and protection, and this seems to have marked their political course from the time they were given the elective franchise, and their history in Louisiana has but illustrated this, wherever they have been left free to vote as they pleased, until a radical change could be effected in the nature and purposes of those who had been their owners, and who repudiated the idea of being placed upon terms of civil equality with them. It was evident that a fair election could not be held in parishes containing any considerable majority of colored votes, and hence the act of 1870, acquiesced in by both political parties, and amended in 1872, was passed creating a Returning Board authorized to sit in New Orleans, having supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and authorized, if convinced that riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences had prevented voters from registering, or had materially interfered with the purity or freedom of the election at any poll or voting place, or had materially changed the result of the election, to exclude the votes cast at such polls or voting-places from the final count. This law, with some amendments not materially changing its nature, is that under which the present returning board of Louisiana is now organized and sits. That some such independent tribunal was necessary for the protection of legal voters, and as a check upon the violence and intimidation which had before prevailed throughout the state, no one can deny.

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Fall Goods are in
d Cheap. SILKS at
LESS THAN EVER
A.P.

of Domestic Goods,
ns, &c., we have an
Fancy Notions and

OODS!

lar attention to our

K'S,

s to suit all. Also
nd Balmoral Skirts,

ARTHOLOMEW.

FISEMENT.

TEIN

of Dry Goods at

ED PRICES!

the first of January.

GOODS, in all the Latest

MERES;

in all colors;

LINE. TICKINGS

LOAKS, BED BLANK-

te in all departments.
GLOVES and MITTENS.

low prices.

my stock and get my prices

ATER STREET,

INOIS.

OVED

MACHINES!

EASY TERMS

General Agent.

ill stock of

PARTS and ATTACHMENTS.

RM OIL.

utes, at the

nt Street, Decatur.

GHEST PREMIUM

ntended Expedition Awarded

well & Buffington,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NE CUT, CHEWING

AND -

OKING TOBACCO,

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

our brands of chewing are the

NTAIN," "CLOTH OF GOLD,"

LD CONGRESS" and "FORUM."

For sale by wholesale dealers gener-

ally throughout

NOTICE.

UP PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
ceived at the County Clerk's office on
the day of December, A. D. 1876, at the
of o'clock M., for employing a
for the County Poor Farm, to be con-
ducted during the month of March
and for a County Physician for
the Farm, County Jail, and the
various towns-ship for the year
next. J. J. Drake, Esq., who
furnishes all medicines and stimu-
lants to perform all necessary surgical
ops.

M. G. CAMRON,

J. H. WILCOX,

D. L. LONGSTREET,

D. L. HUGHES,

SAMUEL POWERS,

Committee.

1000

invite all who desire to

ge their location to corre-

d with me, as I am satis-

I can offer better induc-

es to come here than can

found elsewhere in the

ed States. We have a

ous climate—mild in win-

and cool nights in summer;

water, rich farming lands,

woodland and prairie); wheat

is a sure crop; fruit in good

s; have splendid schools

line churches; and society

excellent—Springfield being

ed largely by Northern and

ern people I have many

ains to offer for sale or

change.

MILTON LAPHAM,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Springfield, Missouri.

The Daily Republican.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Friday Evening, Decem. 8.]

CITY DEPARTMENT.

.. New sugar-cured ham at A. H. Imboden's.

.. Humpty Dumpty is coming next Tuesday.

.. A full supply of the best groceries at Niedermeyer's, near the mound.

.. A full supply of choice parsnip-like potatoes at Newell & Hammer's.

.. Harvey Downing's hack makes sure connection with the store.

.. For Taylor's hack leave orders at Armstrong's drug store. He calls it and delivers passengers in any part of the city.

.. For fresh buckwheat flour call on Billy Niedermeyer, at 17 West Main st.

.. All kinds of sheet and book music on sale at H. Post's, including the most popular songs, and latest publications of all kinds.

.. Leave your measure with J. P. Marsh and get a pair of boots that will fit you to a dot. His stock of ready-made boots and shoes cannot be beaten, either in quality or price.

.. We noticed some beautiful new carpet goods at Abel & Locke's; yesterday. Call and see them.

.. For warm meals that will tickle your palate, and for lunches that will make your mouth water, call at McCrary's, one door east of Warren & Durfee's office, on East Main street.

.. An endless variety of wall-paper may be seen at Abel & Locke's.

.. Police items are rather scarce. Either there is not much mischief done, or those who do it cover their tracks pretty well.

.. Mr. Whitson, who has recently bought a half interest in Mr. Forstmyer's business, is not the man who was enjoined from cutting ice on the North Water street pond by the board of health. Mr. W. has as yet cut no ice anywhere this season.

.. Warm meals and lunch served al-

ll hours at J. J. Drake's Opera Block Restaurant. oc 10 dtf

.. We understand that J. P. Smallwood, Esq., has bought the store building now occupied by Stoy & Bishop, and is to occupy the place with his clothing store.

.. An exchange perpetrates the follow-

ing, which is pretty good in its line:

Ours is most eminently a "bully" country. First it was John Bull; next it was taking the Mexican bull by the horns; then came Bull Run; soon after we became mixed up with Slitting Bull, and now it is bull-dozing. Bully for

.. Sunday schools are said to be on the

increase, and some wicked fellow in the

city suggests that prospective Christmas trees have something to do with it. That may be true of some other localities, but Decatur boys and girls are not so depraved as to be decoyed into a Sunday School by the hope of a Christmas gift—not they

.. If you want queensware, clothing, boots and shoes, gents' furnishing goods, blankets or notions of any kind, you will find the best and cheapest at Minckley & Dodson's auction store—Also the largest and cheapest lot of hosiery ever seen in central Illinois. Now that Hayes' is elected and good times are coming right along, call around and leave some of your loose change with these enterprising dealers; you will find it will pay.

.. Time flies, and winter is again upon us, rendering it necessary to provide stoves for our comfort. In casting about for a supply of this very important piece of household furniture, it will pay to take a look at R. C. Crocker's stock, which is one of the most complete and desirable ever offered in Decatur. His various styles of heating and cooking stoves embrace the best in the market. Call and see them.

.. A reporter has discovered that the glass in bottles is often colored with a material which citric acid in some wines and ales dissolves, and which, mixing with the contents, makes a very poisonous element. To think that poison lurks in the bottle—the empty bottle at that. No wonder we hear the remark made so often: "There's nothing genuine in this world but B. T. Babbitt's Beat Soap."

.. Have you ever been to a "wristlet"? The most pleasant of all social gatherings imaginable. Wristlets parties are a new kind of evening amusement. The ladies furnish the wristlets, all numbered. Then they each put on one of a pair, and the mates are sold bit or miss, to the gentlemen, and each man has to devote himself to the evening to the lady whose wristlet is numbered the same as the one he has drawn.

.. An exchange gives the following little incident, which brings out a condition of affairs that will find a parallel in almost every community: Decatur not excepted:

Two little chaps were sitting on the Times stairs the other day, boring girdles holes in their heels for the skate screw. "Bill," said one of them, "this boy suggests about 'lection goes awful hard on my dad." "Tides on mine, too," remarked Bill. "He ain't done a durned thing for a month, and he says he hasn't the heart to work. But mammy don't seem to mind it much, and she takes in whole piles o' washin' everyday."

.. Probably most people are aware that a change in the weather took place last night, and the flurry of wind and snow of to-day is anything but agreeable. Local politicians attribute the change to the news from Oregon. They think if anything would make nature howl, it would be the disfranchisement of a whole state by one man.

CIRCUIT COURT.

December Term, 1876.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Court convened at 8 o'clock a.m., and the following cases received attention:

Chancery Docket.

Loretta Davis vs. George F. Davis

divorce. Dismissed by complainant.

Trustees of schools town 18th north range 4 east of the third principal meridian, vs. Joseph Cobb et al.; foreclosure. Report of sale approved.

John Hatfield vs. Robert Timmons

and John W. Purcell; foreclosure. Report of sale approved.

Ex parte Mary Scott, dower and parti-

cion. Report of Master approved.

G. V. Loving, Charles Towns and D. K.

Wilson commissioners.

Common Law Docket.

John Frank vs. Franklin Priest; sc. fa.

Pleas withdrawn and judgment revived.

\$340.80.

Sarah A. Magaw vs. James Fornell;

trespass. Continued.

Lydia Gun vs. the Illinois Midland

Railway Co.; debt. Same order.

The People of the State of Illinois vs.

Wm. T. Stampfer and Wm. J. Condell;

debt. Same order.

Wm. T. Sylvester vs. the Paris &

Decatur Railroad Co.; assumpsit.

Judgment by agreement for \$2,000.

Same vs. the Illinois Midland Railway

Co.; assumpsit. Judgment by agree-

ment for \$6,000.

Jacob Williams, the Paris & Decatur

Railroad Co.; assumpsit. Judgment by

agreement for \$3,524.32.

Wm. Gahan, by his next friend, vs.

Wm. Downing; replevin. Defendant

defaulted. Judgment for plaintiff for

property.

Eliza J. Smith et al. vs. Daniel M.

Adams et al.; assumpsit. Dismissed by

plaintiff.

Good Advice.—The following good

advice we find in an exchange, and as it

applies to us locally as well as another,

we print it for the benefit of our

readers and the rest of mankind:

Pay as you go. Never fool in business

matters. Do not kick every one in your

path. Learn to think and act for your

self. Keep ahead rather than behind

the times. Don't stop to tell stories in

business hours. Have order, system,

regularity, and also promptness. Do

not meddle with business you know

nothing of. Use your own brains rather

than those of others. A man of honor

never gets rich by sitting around

stores and saloons.

We understand that the

firm of Chambers &

Quinlan has enlarged its dimensions, so

to speak, by taking in as a partner Mr.

J. Edward Bering—a gentleman well

and favorably known to

